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NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	AUG 06	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
NEWS	3	AUG 06	FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
NEWS	4	AUG 13	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with additional kind codes for granted patents
NEWS	5	AUG 20	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
NEWS	6	AUG 27	Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined patent family display formats from INPADOCDB
NEWS	7	AUG 27	USPATOLD now available on STN
NEWS	8	AUG 28	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectral property data
NEWS	9	SEP 07	STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS	10	SEP 13	FORIS renamed to SOFIS
NEWS	11	SEP 13	INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
NEWS	12	SEP 17	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with printed CA page images from 1967-1998
NEWS	13	SEP 17	CAPLUS coverage extended to include traditional medicine patents
NEWS	14	SEP 24	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	15	OCT 02	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS	16	OCT 19	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS	17	NOV 15	Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
NEWS	18	NOV 19	WPIX enhanced with XML display format
NEWS	19	NOV 30	ICSD reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	20	DEC 04	LINPADOCDB now available on STN
NEWS	21	DEC 14	BEILSTEIN pricing structure to change
NEWS	22	DEC 17	USPATOLD added to additional database clusters
NEWS	23	DEC 17	IMSDRUGCONF removed from database clusters and STN
NEWS	24	DEC 17	DGENE now includes more than 10 million sequences
NEWS	25	DEC 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with 2008 MeSH vocabulary in MEDLINE segment
NEWS	26	DEC 17	MEDLINE and LMEALINE updated with 2008 MeSH vocabulary
NEWS	27	DEC 17	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	28	DEC 17	STN Viewer enhanced with full-text patent content from USPATOLD
NEWS	29	JAN 02	STN pricing information for 2008 now available
NEWS	30	JAN 16	CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS	31	JAN 28	USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new custom IPC display formats

Serial N 11/284790.B

NEWS 32 JAN 28 MARPAT searching enhanced  
NEWS 33 JAN 28 USGENE timeliness enhanced  
NEWS 34 JAN 28 TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment  
NEWS 35 JAN 28 MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements

NEWS EXPRESS 19 SEPTEMBER 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 2007.

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:58:25 ON 29 JAN 2008

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Jan 2008 VOL 148 ISS 5  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Jan 2008 (20080128/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.  
They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s polyol (L) diol (L) trioil (L) triglycerides  
40393 POLYOL  
30859 POLYOLS

55190 POLYOL  
 (POLYOL OR POLYOLS)  
 80509 DIOL  
 24921 DIOLS  
 94491 DIOL  
 (DIOL OR DIOLS)  
 1 TRIOIL  
 41925 TRIGLYCERIDES  
 L1 0 POLYOL (L) DIOL (L) TRIOIL (L) TRIGLYCERIDES

=> s polyol (L) triglyceride  
 40393 POLYOL  
 30859 POLYOLS  
 55190 POLYOL  
 (POLYOL OR POLYOLS)  
 44902 TRIGLYCERIDE  
 41925 TRIGLYCERIDES  
 72350 TRIGLYCERIDE  
 (TRIGLYCERIDE OR TRIGLYCERIDES)  
 L2 240 POLYOL (L) TRIGLYCERIDE

=> s 12 and polyurethane  
 131009 POLYURETHANE  
 104340 POLYURETHANES  
 161790 POLYURETHANE  
 (POLYURETHANE OR POLYURETHANES)  
 L3 45 L2 AND POLYURETHANE

=> s 13 and seed  
 159358 SEED  
 101766 SEEDS  
 208295 SEED  
 (SEED OR SEEDS)  
 L4 4 L3 AND SEED

=> d 14 1-4 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:913854 CAPLUS  
 TITLE: Producing polyurethane foam from natural oil  
 AUTHOR(S): Sanders, Aaron; Babb, David; Prange, Robbyn;  
 Sonnenschein, Mark; Delk, Van; Derstine, Chris; Olson,  
 Kurt  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: The Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, TX, 77541, USA  
 SOURCE: Chemical Industries (Boca Raton, FL, United States)  
 (2007), 115(Catalysis of Organic Reactions), 377-384  
 CODEN: CHEIDI; ISSN: 0737-8025  
 PUBLISHER: CRC Press LLC  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB As part of the effort to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, The Dow Chemical Company has been developing a seed oil based polyol to be used as a replacement to conventional petrochem. based polyether polyols in the production of flexible polyurethane foam. The general process for making natural oil polyols consists of four steps. In the first step, a vegetable oil (triglyceride) is transesterified with methanol, liberating glycerin, and forming fatty acid Me esters or FAMES. In the second step

the FAMES are hydroformylated giving a complex mixture of FAMES that contain 0-3 formyl groups per chain. In the third step, the aldehydes and the remaining unsaturates are hydrogenated to yield a mixture of FAMES that contain 0-3 hydroxymethyl groups. Finally, the poly(hydroxymethyl)fatty esters are transesterified onto a suitable initiator to produce the natural oil polyol.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265371 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:281258

TITLE: Preparation of transesterification polyols for polyurethane-prepolymers with specifically regulated viscosity

INVENTOR(S): Thiele, Lothar; Zander, Lars; Klein, Johann; Beuer, Bernd; Knips, Nicole; Doebrich, Peter.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001025184	A1	20010412	WO 2000-EP9312	20000923
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19947563	A1	20010419	DE 1999-19947563	19991002
EP 1218332	A1	20020703	EP 2000-967760	20000923
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003511486	T	20030325	JP 2001-528132	20000923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19947563	A 19991002
			WO 2000-EP9312	W 20000923

AB Transesterification polyols, useful as polyols for producing polyurethane prepolymers, are produced by the transesterification of castor oil with natural triglycerides (e.g., rape seed oil) that are free of OH-groups in the presence of Group IA or IIA metal hydroxide catalysts (e.g., lithium hydroxide). Transesterification polyols of this type with polyisocyanates also have a low, constant viscosity in the form of solvent-free or water-free compns. and are suitable for producing single or multiple component adhesives, sealants, casting compds. or coating agents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:79499 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:79499

TITLE: Investigation of urethane oils based on Ecballium elaterium and P. mahaleb seed oils

AUTHOR(S): Erciyes, A. T.; Erkal, F. S.; Kabasakal, O. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Chim. Metall., Istanbul Tech. Univ., Maslak, 80626, Turk.

SOURCE: Pitture e Vernici Europe (1993), 69(5), 17-22  
CODEN: PVEUEO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English/Italian  
AB Ecabellium elaterium and P. mahaleb seed oils were used in the preparation of urethane oil. Urethane oils are prepared by reacting a diisocyanate with the partial esters obtained from triglyceride oil. Consequently, urethane oils can be considered as an alkyd resin in which the phthalic anhydride is replaced by a diisocyanate. Film properties of these materials are dependent on the oil, polyol, and diisocyanate used in the formulation. Since Ecballium elaterium and P. mahaleb seed oils contain punicic and  $\alpha$ -elecsteric acids, resp., which are conjugated trienoic acids, the use of these oils as an oil component in the urethane oils is worth investigating. Although these oils contain conjugated double bonds, no gelation occurred during the process.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:111497 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:111497  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:17671a,17674a  
TITLE: Polyol compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Kusakawa, Tsutomu; Ito, Yoshiyuki  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Itoh Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60177013	A	19850911	JP 1984-32980	19840222
JP 03070731	B	19911108		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-32980 19840222

AB Polyol compns. for 2-liquid polyurethane coatings are prepared by reaction of 1 mol triglycerides comprising 10-100% natural oils and fats with no OH groups and 0-90% castor oil, 0.1-2 mol alcs. containing tertiary N, and 0-1.9 mol low-mol.-weight polyols. The sum of the last 2 components are <2 mols. Thus, castor oil and rape seed oil were heated with Quadrol, then mixed with Takelac U-27 (polyester polyol) and Coronate L, and cured to form a coating.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:54:46 ON 29 JAN 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:58:25 ON 29 JAN 2008

L1 0 S POLYOL (L) DIOL (L) TRIOIL (L) TRIGLYCERIDES  
L2 240 S POLYOL (L) TRIGLYCERIDE  
L3 45 S L2 AND POLYURETHANE  
L4 4 S L3 AND SEED

=> s 13 not 14

L5 41 L3 NOT L4

=&gt; s 15 and diol

80509 DIOL

24921 DIOLS

94491 DIOL

(DIOL OR DIOLS)

L6 3 L5 AND DIOL

=&gt; d 16 1-3 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1207938 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:450033

TITLE: Fire-resistant antisoiling curable compositions and low-hardness urethane rubbers and gels comprising them

INVENTOR(S): Sato, Eisaku; Yasue, Masao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inoac Corp., Japan; Inoac Technical Center Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007277390	A	20071025	JP 2006-105117	20060406

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2006-105117 20060406

AB The compns. contain (A) OH-containing long-chain fatty acid-derived compds. with Mn  $\geq$ 600 having 1.9-2.0 hydroxy groups per mol., (B) isocyanates or their diol derivs. having 2.0-3.0 NCO per mol., and (C) long-chain fatty acid glycerides, whose residual OH in glycerin parts and on carbon chains are modified. Thus, a composition comprising castor oil-based polyester polyol 60, acetylated ricinoleic acid triglyceride 40, dibutyltin dilaurate 0.1, and MDI-terminated prepolymer having polyoxypropylene chain 103 parts was sandwiched by PET films and cured to give a test piece showing C hardness (JIS K 7312) 10, UL-94 fire-resistant rating V-0, and no bleeding after storing under 70° and 7 kPa-load for 24 h nor deformation after storing at 80° for 24 h.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:246921 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:292678

TITLE: Bone adhesives with improved biodegradation composed of polyol-containing polyester-polyurethane

INVENTOR(S): Siedentop, Tjark; Klein, Joachim; Uhr, Guenter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Curasan AG, Germany; Franz-Patat-Zentrum Wissenschaftliches Forum fuer Interdisziplinaere Polymerforschung E.V.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 49 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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DE 10242075 A1 20040325 DE 2002-10242075 20020911  
 DE 10242075 B4 20070201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10242075 20020911

AB The invention concerns bone adhesives that are composed of polyol  
 -containing polyester-polyurethane; the polyester includes a  
 triglyceride structure allowing for ester hydrolysis and an  
 improved degradation in the body. The bone adhesive compns. include at least  
 one polyurethane, a polyol-containing polyester, a  
 catalyst, phosphates, calcium salts, amino acids and other components,  
 e.g. dextran, glucose. Thus a composition contained: Merginat PV 235 1.1 mL;  
 Luprinat M20W 0.6 mL; hexamethylene diisocyanate 0.25 mL; glycerin  
 phosphate calcium salt 0.3 g. Upon application 2-ethylhexanoic acid zinc  
 salt was added at a ratio of polyesterpolyol component:catalyst - 150: 1.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:335490 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:335908

TITLE: Aqueous dispersions of uralkyd resins and their  
 manufacture for coating wood

INVENTOR(S): Damery, Shawn; Coogan, Richard George

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avecia Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000027938	A1	20000518	WO 1999-US23995	19991102
W:				
AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,				
CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,				
IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,				
MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,				
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,				
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:				
GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,				
DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,				
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1129147	A1	20010905	EP 1999-971831	19991102
EP 1129147	B1	20030409		
R:				
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 236962	T	20030415	AT 1999-971831	19991102
ES 2193786	T3	20031101	ES 1999-971831	19991102
US 6548588	B1	20030415	US 2001-807207	20010529
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1998-24352	A 19981106
			GB 1998-24353	A 19981106
			WO 1999-US23995	W 19991102

AB Water-dispersible, air-drying uralkyd resins, aqueous dispersions and compns.  
 optionally containing vinyl polymer(s), form coatings, where the uralkyd resin  
 comprises 5-75% amide ester diol product obtained from the  
 reaction of a triglyceride oil and an N,N-dialkanolamine, 1-10%  
 pendant and/or terminal polyethylene oxide chains, carboxylate groups in  
 the form of carboxylic acid-bearing polyols, 15-50%  
 polyisocyanates, and 0-50% other polyols, and where the acid  
 value of the uralkyd resin is 5-30 mg KOH/g resin. Thus, amide ester

diol (adduct of diethanolamine with soya fatty acids oil) 116.3, methoxy polyethylene oxide 20.3, TDI 118.3, 2,2-dimethylolpropionic acid 18, cyclohexanedimethanol 12.8 g, and N-methylpyrrolidone 74 g was heated to give a uralkyd resin, the resin was diluted with cosolvent and water, drier salt, and neutralized with dimethylethanolamine to give a dispersion having a viscosity 2400 cP and solids content 30.2%. Pine wood boards were treated with the above coating composition and dried to give good gloss and gloss retention 87% (after exposure to 90 min dry and 30 min wet at 60°).

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:54:46 ON 29 JAN 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:58:25 ON 29 JAN 2008

L1 0 S POLYOL (L) DIOL (L) TRIOIL (L) TRIGLYCERIDES  
 L2 240 S POLYOL (L) TRIGLYCERIDE  
 L3 45 S L2 AND POLYURETHANE  
 L4 4 S L3 AND SEED  
 L5 41 S L3 NOT L4  
 L6 3 S L5 AND DIOL

=> s l5 not l6

L7 38 L5 NOT L6

=> s l7 and triol

13933 TRIOL

2742 TRIOLS

15370 TRIOL

(TRIOL OR TRIOLS)

L8 1 L7 AND TRIOL

=> d l8 1 ibib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1147436 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:454434

TITLE: Polyurethane-coated granular fertilizers

INVENTOR(S): Takebayashi, Yoshihiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006298673	A	20061102	JP 2005-119371	20050418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-119371	20050418

AB Granular fertilizers coated with a polyurethane resin of the invention are superior with respect to suppression of the initial release of fertilizer components. The resin is obtained by reacting isocyanate with polyol 1 with a ratio of the number of C atoms to O atoms of



≤3.0 and polyol 2 with a C/O atomic ratio ≥5.0. The ratio [weight of polyol 1 + OH value of polyol 1]/[weight of polyol 2 + OH value of polyol 2] ranges 2.4-6.0. Thus, urea granules that were coated with polyurethane obtained with polymethylene polyphenyl polyisocyanate, propylene oxide adducts with C3-6 triols, and ricinoleic acid triglyceride had a dissoln. rate of ≤10.0% after 40 days at 25° in distilled water.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:54:46 ON 29 JAN 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:58:25 ON 29 JAN 2008

L1 0 S POLYOL (L) DIOL (L) TRIOIL (L) TRIGLYCERIDES  
L2 240 S POLYOL (L) TRIGLYCERIDE  
L3 45 S L2 AND POLYURETHANE  
L4 4 S L3 AND SEED  
L5 41 S L3 NOT L4  
L6 3 S L5 AND DIOL  
L7 38 S L5 NOT L6  
L8 1 S L7 AND TRIOL

=> s 13 and hydroformylation

7521 HYDROFORMYLATION

113 HYDROFORMYLATIONS

7538 HYDROFORMYLATION

(HYDROFORMYLATION OR HYDROFORMYLATIONS)

L9 3 L3 AND HYDROFORMYLATION

=> s 14 not 19

L10 4 L4 NOT L9

=> d 110 1-4 ibib abs

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:913854 CAPLUS

TITLE: Producing polyurethane foam from natural oil

AUTHOR(S): Sanders, Aaron; Babb, David; Prange, Robbyn; Sonnenschein, Mark; Delk, Van; Derstine, Chris; Olson, Kurt

CORPORATE SOURCE: The Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, TX, 77541, USA

SOURCE: Chemical Industries (Boca Raton, FL, United States) (2007), 115(Catalysis of Organic Reactions), 377-384  
CODEN: CHEIDI; ISSN: 0737-8025

PUBLISHER: CRC Press LLC

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB As part of the effort to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, The Dow Chemical Company has been developing a seed oil based polyol to be used as a replacement to conventional petrochem. based polyether polyols in the production of flexible polyurethane foam. The general process for making natural oil polyols consists of four steps. In the first step, a vegetable oil (triglyceride) is transesterified with methanol, liberating glycerin, and forming fatty acid Me esters or FAMES. In the second step the FAMES are hydroformylated giving a complex mixture of FAMES that contain

0-3 formyl groups per chain. In the third step, the aldehydes and the remaining unsaturates are hydrogenated to yield a mixture of FAMES that contain 0-3 hydroxymethyl groups. Finally, the poly(hydroxymethyl)fatty esters are transesterified onto a suitable initiator to produce the natural oil polyol.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265371 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:281258

TITLE: Preparation of transesterification polyols for polyurethane-prepolymers with specifically regulated viscosity

INVENTOR(S): Thiele, Lothar; Zander, Lars; Klein, Johann; Beuer, Bernd; Knips, Nicole; Doebrich, Peter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001025184	A1	20010412	WO 2000-EP9312	20000923
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19947563	A1	20010419	DE 1999-19947563	19991002
EP 1218332	A1	20020703	EP 2000-967760	20000923
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003511486	T	20030325	JP 2001-528132	20000923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19947563	A 19991002
			WO 2000-EP9312	W 20000923

AB Transesterification polyols, useful as polyols for producing polyurethane prepolymers, are produced by the transesterification of castor oil with natural triglycerides (e.g., rape seed oil) that are free of OH-groups in the presence of Group IA or IIA metal hydroxide catalysts (e.g., lithium hydroxide). Transesterification polyols of this type with polyisocyanates also have a low, constant viscosity in the form of solvent-free or water-free compns. and are suitable for producing single or multiple component adhesives, sealants, casting compds. or coating agents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:79499 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:79499

TITLE: Investigation of urethane oils based on Ecballium elaterium and P. mahaleb seed oils

AUTHOR(S): Erciyes, A. T.; Erkal, F. S.; Kabasakal, O. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Chim. Metall., Istanbul Tech. Univ., Maslak, 80626, Turk.

SOURCE: Pitture e Vernici Europe (1993), 69(5), 17-22

CODEN: PVEUEO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English/Italian

AB Ecabellium elaterium and P. mahaleb seed oils were used in the preparation of urethane oil. Urethane oils are prepared by reacting a diisocyanate with the partial esters obtained from triglyceride oil. Consequently, urethane oils can be considered as an alkyd resin in which the phthalic anhydride is replaced by a diisocyanate. Film properties of these materials are dependent on the oil, polyol, and diisocyanate used in the formulation. Since Ecballium elaterium and P. mahaleb seed oils contain puniceic and  $\alpha$ -eleosteric acids, resp., which are conjugated trienoic acids, the use of these oils as an oil component in the urethane oils is worth investigating. Although these oils contain conjugated double bonds, no gelation occurred during the process.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:111497 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:111497  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:17671a,17674a  
TITLE: Polyol compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Kusakawa, Tsutomu; Ito, Yoshiyuki  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Itoh Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60177013	A	19850911	JP 1984-32980	19840222
JP 03070731	B	19911108		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-32980 19840222

AB Polyol compns. for 2-liquid polyurethane coatings are prepared by reaction of 1 mol triglycerides comprising 10-100% natural oils and fats with no OH groups and 0-90% castor oil, 0.1-2 mol alcs. containing tertiary N, and 0-1.9 mol low-mol.-weight polyols. The sum of the last 2 components are <2 mols. Thus, castor oil and rape seed oil were heated with Quadrol, then mixed with Takelac U-27 (polyester polyol) and Coronate L, and cured to form a coating.

=> FIL STNGUIDE  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
69.76	71.02

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)  
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-9.60	-9.60

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:58:25 ON 29 JAN 2008

L1	0 S POLYOL (L) DIOL (L) TRIOIL (L) TRIGLYCERIDES
L2	240 S POLYOL (L) TRIGLYCERIDE
L3	45 S L2 AND POLYURETHANE
L4	4 S L3 AND SEED
L5	41 S L3 NOT L4
L6	3 S L5 AND DIOL
L7	38 S L5 NOT L6
L8	1 S L7 AND TRIOL
L9	3 S L3 AND HYDROFORMYLATION
L10	4 S L4 NOT L9

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=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	71.14
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-9.60

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L1 0 S POLYOL (L) DIOL (L) TRIOIL (L) TRIGLYCERIDES  
 L2 240 S POLYOL (L) TRIGLYCERIDE  
 L3 45 S L2 AND POLYURETHANE  
 L4 4 S L3 AND SEED  
 L5 41 S L3 NOT L4  
 L6 3 S L5 AND DIOL  
 L7 38 S L5 NOT L6  
 L8 1 S L7 AND TRIOL  
 L9 3 S L3 AND HYDROFORMYLATION  
 L10 4 S L4 NOT L9

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:12:54 ON 29 JAN 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:13:58 ON 29 JAN 2008

=> s l2 and hydroformylation

7521 HYDROFORMYLATION

113 HYDROFORMYLATIONS

7538 HYDROFORMYLATION

(HYDROFORMYLATION OR HYDROFORMYLATIONS)

L11 3 L2 AND HYDROFORMYLATION

=> s l11 not l6

L12 3 L11 NOT L6

=> d l12 1-3 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:865501 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:205447

TITLE: Polyols and Polyurethanes from  
 Hydroformylation of Soybean Oil

AUTHOR(S): Guo, Andrew; Demydov, Dima; Zhang, Wei; Petrovic,  
 Zoran S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kansas Polymer Research Center, Business and  
 Technology Institute, Pittsburg, KS, 66762-7560, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Polymers and the Environment (2002),  
 10(1/2), 49-52

CODEN: JPENFW; ISSN: 1566-2543

PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB This paper compares phys. and mech. properties of polyurethanes derived via the hydroformylation approach and is a part of our study on the structure-property relationships in polyurethanes created from vegetable oils. The double bonds of soybean oil are first converted to aldehydes through hydroformylation using either rhodium or cobalt as the catalyst. The aldehydes are hydrogenated by Raney nickel to alcs., forming a triglyceride polyol. The latter is reacted with polymeric MDI to yield the polyurethane. Depending on the degree of conversion, the materials can behave as hard rubbers or rigid plastics. The rhodium-catalyzed reaction afforded a polyol with a 95% conversion, giving rise to a rigid polyurethane, while the cobalt-catalyzed reaction gives a polyol with a 67% conversion, leading to a hard rubber having lower mech. strengths. Addition of glycerin as a cross-linker systematically improves the properties of the polyurethanes. The polyols are characterized by DSC. The measured properties of polyurethanes include glass transition temps.,

tensile strengths, flexural moduli, and impact strengths.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:232425 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:386771

TITLE: Polyurethanes based on hydroformylated soybean oil

AUTHOR(S): Guo, Andrew; Demydov, Dima; Zhang, Wei; Petrovic, Zoran S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kansas Polymer Research Center, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, KS, 66762, USA

SOURCE: PMSE Preprints (2002), 86, 385-386  
CODEN: PPMRA9; ISSN: 1550-6703

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (computer optical disk)

LANGUAGE: English

AB We were investigating the structure-property relationships of polyurethanes derived from vegetable oils. The double bonds of a vegetable oil is first converted to aldehydes through hydroformylation using either rhodium or cobalt as the catalyst. The aldehydes are hydrogenated by Raney nickel to alcs. therefore a triglyceride polyol is formed. The latter is reacted with an isocyanate to yield a polyurethane. Depending on the degree of conversion, the materials can behave as a soft rubber or a rigid plastic. The rhodium catalyzed reaction afforded a polyol with a >90% conversion, therefore the polyurethane is rigid and has higher moduli. While cobalt gives a soft polymer having low mech. strength.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:191841 CAPLUS

TITLE: Polyurethanes based on hydroformylated soybean oil

AUTHOR(S): Guo, Andrew; Demydov, Dima; Zhang, Wei; Petrovic, Zoran S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kansas Polymer Research Center, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, KS, 66762, USA

SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 223rd ACS National Meeting, Orlando, FL, United States, April 7-11, 2002 (2002), PMSE-257. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 69CKQP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

AB As the oil crisis and global warming deepen, biobased materials have received considerable attention, recently and beyond. Both agriculture and industry will benefit from the use of such materials from renewable resources. At the Kansas Polymer Research Center, we have been investigating the structure-property relationships of polyurethanes derived from vegetable oils. The double bonds of a vegetable oil is first converted to aldehydes through hydroformylation using either rhodium or cobalt as the catalyst. The aldehydes are hydrogenated by Raney nickel to alcs. therefore a triglyceride polyol is formed. The latter is reacted with an isocyanate to yield a polyurethane. Depending on the degree of conversion, the materials can behave as a soft rubber or a rigid plastic. The rhodium catalyzed reaction afforded a polyol with a >90% conversion, therefore the

polyurethane is rigid and has higher moduli. While cobalt gives a soft polymer having low mech. strength.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	13.25	84.39
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.40	-12.00

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	84.45
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-12.00

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:58:25 ON 29 JAN 2008

Serial N 11/284790.B

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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:12:54 ON 29 JAN 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:13:58 ON 29 JAN 2008

L11	3 S L2 AND HYDROFORMYLATION
L12	3 S L11 NOT L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:17:07 ON 29 JAN 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:17:27 ON 29 JAN 2008